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## A DOCTRINE OF COMMON SENSE.

Mr. Taft's clear definition of the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, and his limitation of our obligations under it, were opinions likely to provoke discussion in foreign quarters. While not offered as anything more than a reassertion of American practice and precedent in dealing with questions at issue between European governments and those of Spanish-America, they must have startled foreign publicists and statesmen who have lately been led to indulge a hope of making the United States a guardian under bond for the administration of all family difficulties and the collection of all claims against a large family of wards south of the Rio Grande. His blunt declaration that this country would not be called, under its own well-settled interpretation and application of the Monroe doctrine, to protect Canada against a German invasion for the collection of a war indemnity, may have shocked London. The English protest comes not first from London but from Melbourne, in Australia, where the "Age" no doubt reflecting a degree of official opinion, says that "if the Wilson government shares Mr. Taft's opinion it is very clear that Monroism is a thing of the past, and that the United States has abdicated the position she has been jealously guarding for upwards of eighty years."

This conclusion is jumped at in plain blinking of Mr. Taft's statement that "were are to abandon the doctrine, and thus in effect notify the European governments that, so far as our remonstrance or interposition were concerned, they might take possession of any country that might be disturbed by a revolution that would give them international excuse for intervention, it would be but a very short time before we were forced into controversy that would be much more dangerous to the peace of this hemisphere than our continued assertion of the doctrine properly understood and limited." How it should be understood, and how limited, he had already told in his citation of the dealing of Secretary Seward with Spain, in 1866, during the Chilian war. The same position had been taken by us before then under successive bombardments of Montevideo during the Rojas dictatorship in the Argentine Republic. It was taken later, by Secretary Olney in 1895, in dealing with a controversy between Great Britain and Nicaragua.

This lecture, delivered by the former president before a club in the little suburban city of Montclair, N. J., is destined to make a stir in the world. The Journal-Miner at once saw in it the germ of discussion and declared it to be a reassertion of the original American idea behind the Monroe doctrine, and one very salutary to be expressed at a time when foreign prescriptions of our duties and obligations under that doctrine are too seriously taken at Washington. Mr. Taft had touched the same view in saying, "the doctrine has not been applied in Mexico because there is nothing in it requiring the United States to bring about peace in that country." That was a statement of a palpable truth which would sweep away the last defense of our intervention there if one defense remained. It may be a realization of how far the present administration has been drifting from all of the standards of judgment and practice of the American use of the Monroe doctrine which leads the Melbourne paper to wonder "if the Wilson government shares Mr. Taft's opinion." This makes it necessary to say that the opinion is not only that of Mr. Taft but of practically the whole body of American citizenship, which demands that the doctrine be not abandoned through indefinite extension, but saved by common sense.

## RUMORS OF WAR.

Wars would have nothing but a somber background if it were not for "the rumors of wars." When the ancient prophets threatened the world with "wars and rumors of wars" they may have intended throwing in the rumors as a sort of palliative of the evil itself, an antidote, as it were, to the poison of war in the blood of the world. Mankind is glibly at best, but in times of profound peace there is a mental balance enabling people to draw the line somewhere near the point of absurdity and impossibility. In time of war there is no such line. Impossibility becomes probability then, and absurdity takes on a serious look and meaning. There can be no "rumor of war" so utterly at variance with common sense as not to find believers.

In Canada just now they are agitated over what is there regarded as a probable organization and mobilization of several hundred thousand German-Americans in the United States for the invasion and seizure of Canada and a presentation of it to the kaiser as the contribution of his loyal subjects in this country. It is impossible to say just how profoundly stirred the Canuck has allowed himself to become over this talk. What we know is that the matter has been discussed in some of the public meetings in the Dominion. That it could be seriously discussed at such places is evidence of

the importance a foolish rumor can acquire if only it is a "rumor of war."

Probably there is no class of citizens in the United States with a keener realization of the value of strict neutrality as a means of quickly restoring the prosperity of this country than the Germans. It is a noticeable fact that while Frenchmen, Austrians, Russians, Servians and some Englishmen have voluntarily returned to Europe to offer their services, the German has stayed here and contributed his part to the assistance of the country of his adoption. Whatever his sentimental interest in the fatherland may be, his practical interest is all in the brotherland, and that is the interest he is keeping an eye on. To think of him arming himself and swarming over the Canadian border to capture a prize for the kaiser by smashing the neutrality of the United States into smithereens is to conjure up before the mental vision one of the most amusing sights in the world of make believe. That such a thing can be seriously discussed anywhere shows that "rumors of wars" must have been thrown in by the prophets as a silver lining to the war clouds.

## AS OTHERS SEE HUNT.

New York Sun: The attitude of Governor Hunt of Arizona regarding the execution of eleven men now under sentence of death in his State is altogether unworthy of his high office. It is illogical and ill tempered, to say the least of it. He is opposed to the death penalty; the people of the state differ from him; therefore he proposes to hold a wholesale hanging and to do everything in his power to convert it into a scandal. Such a proposal carries its own censure.

At first the Governor was quoted as advocating a public hanging, "a carnival of death in the public square." Later he seems to have discovered that the statutes clearly provide for private executions within the walls of the prison before selected witnesses so his present scheme is to designate a number of wealthy men all over the country, including some New Yorkers who happen to have capital invested in Arizona, as official witnesses of the hangings. His theory it that his easy murder measure was defeated through capitalistic influences.

There can be no little doubt that in mass the people of Arizona are just as humane as Governor Hunt, but they are not goaded by a fixed idea. They take a common sense view of crime and their sympathy is not mawkishly lavished on the assassin, but shared with his victim. As for the great industrial interests of the State, it is quite certain that if they took any interest in the capital punishment issue it was because they were forced to the belief that public security required that stern examples be made of those who wantonly took life.

In venting his personal spleen because of the defeat of his views the Governor forgets that he is the servant of the voters and the exponent of their will. It is his duty to carry out their mandate decently and temperately. The possibility of mercy in the individual cases on their merits has not been removed. If there are reasons for sparing any of the eleven condemned, the popular vote on the general principle of the death penalty has made no difference in that respect, and the Governor instead of hanging all indiscriminately to shock the State should act dispassionately in every detail.

## DESTROYING ILLUSIONS.

The great war in Europe is destroying many illusions. One of them is that this country is prepared for defensive warfare, whereas aside from a navy of good ships and little ammunition, we have long been at the mercy of any modern power prepared for war. Of course we could lick Spain and we could overrun Mexico, but we could not resist a German army of half a million men, once it was landed on our shores. A similar army from Japan would march from California to Chicago, almost without resistance.

These facts were pointed out by Homer Lee ten years ago, but no one believed him. Congress after congress refused to appropriate money for battleships, or for the manufacture of guns and ammunition. It is asserted now, probably with truth, that we have not ammunition enough to supply an army of one hundred thousand men for one day of battle.

Our boasted fleet has inadequate guns, few torpedoes, and is short of both officers and men to the extent of fully twenty-five per cent. We have no aeroplanes, no military balloons, few submarines. We have a lot of silly statesmen who like to indulge in Fourth of July oratory, who, like Victor Hugo and Renan, when Paris was besieged forty-four years ago, might fight the enemy with epigrams and highly polished denunciations.

We have long believed that God takes care of fools, children and the United States.

But this war is disillusioning other people besides those of the United States. Benjamin Kidd, philosopher, wrote a ponderous book twenty years ago, to prove that the fittest who survive are the good moral people, namely the English. He proved to his satisfaction, and what was far worse, to the satisfaction of a vast majority of the British people, that the English as a stupid and moral race, were destined to continue at civilization's apex, whereas the French, admittedly a most intellectual people, were degenerating.

The same view was held by Matthew Arnold. Kidd is still living and, according to a London correspondent, has been engaged for five years in writing another ponderous work to drive in the world's consciousness the remarkable truth he had discovered to humanity twenty years ago. Unfortunately, the war has given him a pause; he has been jarred, pried loose from some of his incontestable conclusions by the cannonading across the narrow straits. According to the correspondent, he now estimates that it will take him five years more to revise his monumental work in the light shed by the present cataclysm.

But he has learned that Great Britain is not going to rule the earth—may not even be able to rule herself. France is not degenerate, but, conquered or conqueror, is as good as the France of any past period—better, in fact, than the France of a century ago, or of a half a century ago.

The Philosopher does not usually live to see the refutation of his work. Hume died believing that he had smashed Locke. Kant died believing that he had confuted Hume. Kidd has lived to see the house laboriously constructed, knocked about his ears by the concussion of cannon shot, less than eighty miles from the capital of the British empire. Also those same shots have jarred American complacency.

## CLARK CASE IS SLATED FOR DISMISSAL

E. S. CLARK PAYS \$50 OF \$100 ASSESSED IN SETTLEMENT; BOONE TO BE SENTENCED DEC. 9

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

When the case of the State vs. E. S. and Neil C. Clark comes up in the superior court probably today, the county attorney will ask to have the case dismissed as to both defendants, E. S. Clark having paid the sum of fifty dollars to the county attorney yesterday, the amount of fine assessed against him. There is also a fine of fifty dollars standing against Neil C. Clark which was not paid. It was arranged, however, that if fifty dollars were paid, the case against both would be dismissed. It will be remembered that these two men were convicted of battery on the person of Chas. Bolman some time since in a sensational trial before a jury in the court of Judge McLaue, and that they later took an appeal, the fine assessed being fifty dollars each.

Boone Guilty.

Thomas J. Boone was arraigned before Judge Smith in the superior court yesterday morning and pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny the date of sentence being fixed for December 9th. Boone was accused of holding up a Mexican named Pedro Chavez at Seligman and robbing him of \$100.

Defendants Released.

In the case of the Kay Copper Company vs. Wilson Foster et al. Judge Smith dismissed the suit as it applied to Foster and the Agua Fria Milling Company, but held T. M. Wampler, one of the defendants, and set the date for the trial of the case December 15th.

Probate Business.

H. M. Gibbs, administrator of the estate of Peter New, was given permission to mortgage some of the real estate in his possession which belongs to the estate. New is the man who committed suicide at the time he shot Carl Heim and Guy Bailey near Jerome, in one of the most startling tragedies that has ever taken place in Yavapai county. He left considerable property and Mr. Gibbs was appointed administrator of the estate soon after the killing.

Wants Administration Papers.

Fred Reiz yesterday filed a petition in the superior court asking that he be appointed as administrator of the estate of John Gundall, who died in Prescott December 1st. The petition alleges that deceased left personal property to the amount of about \$1,100 and real estate worth \$10,000, being Prescott property located on Gurley street. It also names Mrs. Eva Gundall and her daughter, both of New York City, as sole heirs to the estate. The daughter is a member of the Order of Notre Dame, a Catholic institution in New York, and her name in this order is Maria Bonita.

Confesses Judgment.

In the friendly damage suit against the Consolidated Smelter Company, of Humboldt, filed by Mrs. Mary McDonald as guardian of Malcolm Barrett, in which the plaintiff asked for judgment of \$4,000 and an additional amount for medical attention and hospital fees, the company confessed judgment. This suit was filed so as to give the guardian authority to sign a release to the company, which never contested the claim. Barrett was permanently injured by falling in an exposed shaft in the mill of the company at Humboldt.

Suit Filed.

Suit was filed in the superior court by William J. Mulvenon and Charles R. Wallace against Roland Mosher and Ida A. Mosher, his wife, for the collection of a promissory note of \$300 and interest, secured by a real estate mortgage. The total amount alleged to be due is \$866. A. L. Hammond is attorney for the plaintiffs.

Files Answer.

Edward Tucker, through his attorneys, Anderson & Lamson filed an answer to Thomas C. Stone, who recently filed suit against the plaintiff for the collection of a note for \$430 given as the purchase price of two mares, three cows and two wagons. The answer alleges that the defendant has ever been ready to pay such note since it became due; that he offered to pay it to the plaintiff in person and afterward deposited the money for payment in the Bank of Jerome, but that said plaintiff refused to accept the money and demanded the return of the property purchased instead of accepting the money, which the defendant refused to accept.

## READY TO BEGIN CONSTRUCTION OF BIG DAM

(From Saturday's Daily.)

"Excavating for the foundation of the dam of the Hassayampa Alfalfa Farms Co., and other preliminary work, will end on Saturday, and early next week construction work begins," said H. G. Wells, of Mancy Brothers, yesterday.

He also mentioned the fact that a very large amount of work was required to prepare the foundation of the dam, on which the forms for the concrete are now being laid. The cement has been ordered, and it is estimated that a car a day will be used. Mr. Wells says that the structure will be of the arch type and there will be no further delays unless freezing weather interferes. The contract calls for the storage to be completed by April 1, and this will be accomplished if weather conditions are favorable. If the dam is built to a height of 102 feet as is planned, the railroad track will be submerged, and a change of grade will be necessary. This heavy expense can be avoided, in the opinion of Mr. Wells, by building to a height of 80 feet, and with a second storage on Willow creek, less than one mile distant, the expense of which would be borne by the outlay required to shift the railroad track to a new location. This matter will be taken up for action at the main eastern office in Terra Haute, Ind.

At Camp Barbazette in Lonesome valley, that unit is teeming with activity, under the management of R. S. Cookinham, chief engineer. He reported yesterday that the fourteen mile fence will be laid in a few days. On a strip of 1,200 acres planted to rye about one month ago, the initial crop is appearing on the surface, and the planting of the remaining 800 acres continues and thirteen teams are at work. Another important matter is receiving consideration in fencing off new roads on section lines. The route of the county wagon road is to be shifted to a new location for a distance of about three miles.

## PUBLIC WELFARE LAW ANYTHING BUT GOOD

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A. A. Johns, member-elect of the coming legislature, said yesterday morning that people in their comments overlooked one of the most vicious measures passed at the last election in Arizona, referring to what is known as the "public welfare law." This measure is reported to have carried by a small majority. It gives the board of control power to establish a state banking system, a state printing office and abolishing the contract system. According to Mr. Johns and his opinion is verified as to the character of the measure, by a perusal of the same, the law means a revolution of the business of the entire state, should it go into effect.

Text of Measure.

Following is the full text of the new law:

"Section 1. Whenever, in the judgment of the Board of Control it shall be for the best interest of the State to establish, maintain or operate any manufacturing establishment or institution, for the purpose of manufacturing, marketing or distributing any natural product existing, or to exist, in or upon any public lands of this State, said Board of Control is hereby authorized to erect, construct, maintain or operate such establishment.

"Sec. 2. The Board of Control is further authorized and empowered to construct, establish and maintain buildings, dams, reservoirs, flumes, water plants, gas plants, printing plants and all other plants necessary for the operation and development of the resources of this State.

"Sec. 3. Whenever, in the judgment of the Board of Control, it shall be for the best interest of the state said board is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, operate, conduct and maintain a State banking system for the use and benefit of the people of the State in conformity with the National Banking Act, and to establish, operate and maintain a State printing plant, to print school books and to do all State printing.

"Sec. 4. All work on all State buildings, dams, reservoirs, flumes, water plants, gas plants, and all other State construction, shall be done by day's pay, by the State, and the system of letting contracts by the State is hereby abolished.

"Sec. 5. There is hereby appropriated out of the General Fund of the State treasury a sufficient amount to carry out and put into effect the provisions of this Act. Should the General Fund be impoverished, then the people may vote State bonds to carry out the provisions of this Act."

GIRL STILL MISSING.

ATLANTA, Dec. 5.—The creditors of Beatrice Halmis filed a suit for the appointment of a receiver of her estate, valued at \$30,000. Miss Halmis, a sister of Mrs. Elois Nelms Dennis, disappeared in June.

## MANY DELEGATES AT MINING CONGRESS

YAVAPAI DELEGATION ON HAND; COLORADO DELEGATION PASSES OVER THE SANTA FE

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Sunday and yesterday Major Pickrell, LeRoy Anderson, A. J. Doran, T. E. Campbell and W. A. Drake, went to Phoenix to represent Yavapai county at the meeting of the International Mining Congress. If any more of the delegation of nine who were appointed by the county board of supervisors, the mayor and the Chamber of Commerce have gone it is not known to the Journal-Miner.

Messrs. Drake, Anderson and Campbell went Sunday afternoon on the same train which carried part of the delegation from Jerome and Camp Verde. Some of the delegates from Colorado were also aboard the Sunday train, and yesterday the balance of the Colorado delegation passed through, among whom was included United States Senator and former Governor John F. Shaffroth, of Denver, who is on the program at Phoenix for one of the principal addresses. With the Yavapai members Sunday was J. S. Douglas, who had been at Jerome in the interests of the United Verde Extension mine, of which he is chief owner and general manager.

The mining congress opened in Phoenix yesterday by addresses of welcome from Governor Hunt and Mayor George U. Young, and last evening with a grand reception for the delegates. It will continue in session morning and afternoon up to and including Friday of this week. It was arranged to divide the convention into round table sections, thus rendering possible a more systematic and thorough discussion of the many subjects at hand before the presentation and adoption of the annual resolutions.

Today's Program.

The program for today is as follows:

Morning Session.

Report of the committee on metalliferous mine taxation, Hon. D. L. Webb, chairman, Denver, Col. Open discussion under five-minute rule of the general subject of mine taxation.

1. Should the taxes be so applied as to prevent the holding of mining claims patented or unpatented, without substantial development work?

2. Should all unworked claims be assessed at a valuation equal to the price asked by the owner?

3. Should the state's power to tax be used to prevent the holding of mining claims for purely speculative purposes?

Afternoon Session.

Address: "Why Optimism," Dr. G. Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey.

"The Needs of the Zinc Mining Industry," Mr. Otto Ruhl, Joplin, Mo.

Address: "Mining in New Mexico," Dr. Fayette A. Jones, Socorro, N. M.

Report of committee on mining investments. Hon. W. R. Allen, chairman, Butte, Montana, lieutenant governor of Montana.

Address: E. G. Reinhart, Denver, Colo., editor Mining Science.

General discussion under five-minute rule.

Evening Session.

Annual meeting of members, followed by address by Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of federal bureau of mines.

SEEK HOMESTEADS IN PRESCOTT RESERVE

(From Saturday's Daily.)

During the months of October and November, 1914, a total of 681 acres of land within the Prescott National Forest, Arizona, were listed with the secretary of the interior and will shortly be opened to entry under the Forest Homestead Act. The lands thus listed were applied for individually by six applicants, and each one of these tracts was examined by a forest officer and found to be more valuable for agriculture than for forest purposes.

Those whose applications within the Prescott National Forest were favorably acted upon during the months of October and November are:

A. C. Young, Skull Valley, Ariz. John Ernest, Simmons, Ariz. William Johnson, Goodwin, Ariz. O. W. Roberts, Simmons, Ariz. L. L. Johnson, Simmons, Ariz. A. A. Burleson, Stoddard, Ariz.

In addition to this, 5,520 acres were listed to applicants within other national forests in Arizona and 1,982 acres within the national forests in New Mexico.